

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY LOCAL WATER SUPPLY STATUS & DROUGHT EFFORTS

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Department Administrator

SLO County Public Works

PUBLIC WORKS



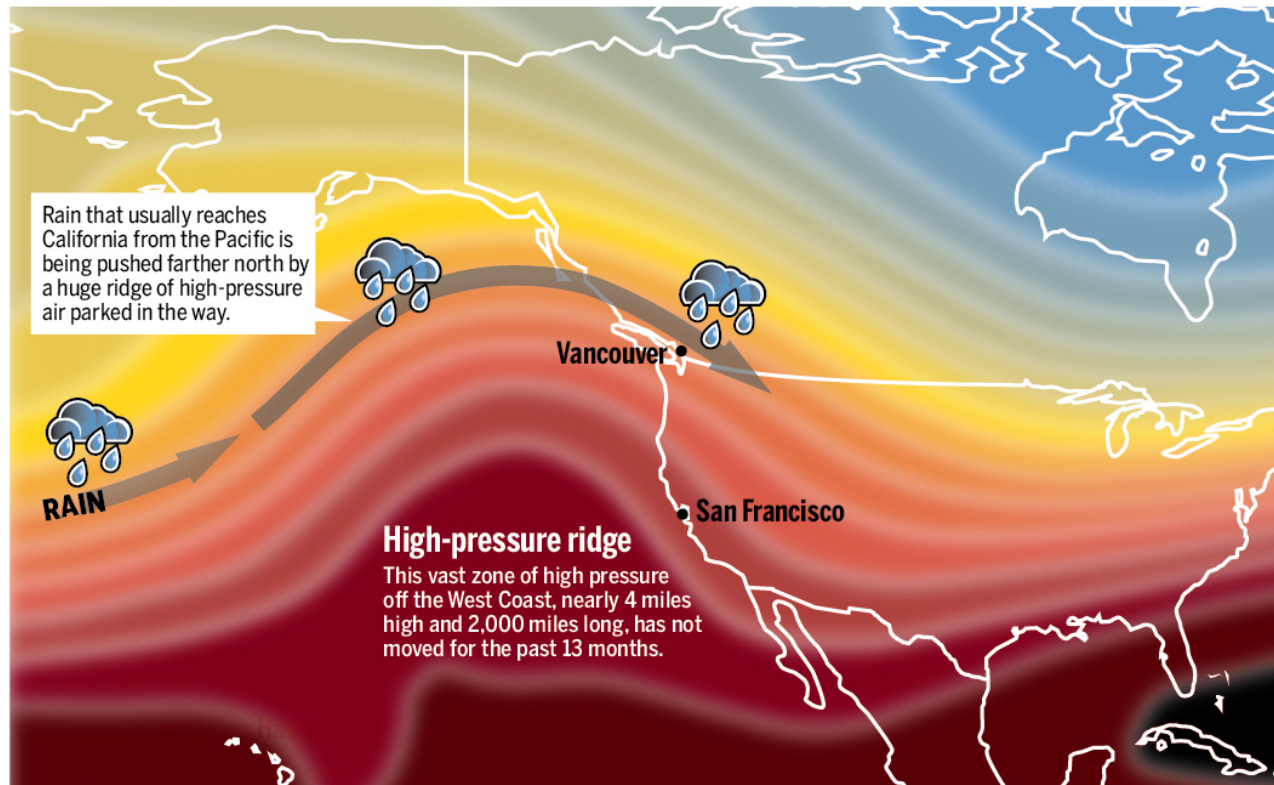
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

OVERVIEW

- * HOW WE GOT HERE
- * RECENT EVENTS
- * LOCAL WATER RESOURCES
- * LOOKING AHEAD
- * COUNTY WORK EFFORTS

HOW WE GOT HERE

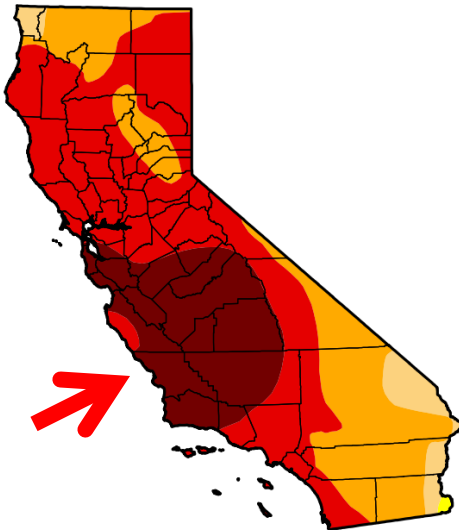
13 MONTHS OF HIGH PRESSURE



HOW WE GOT HERE

DROUGHT HAS HIT SLO COUNTY THE HARDEST

U.S. Drought Monitor California



April 15, 2014

(Released Thursday, Apr. 17, 2014)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	99.80	95.21	68.76	23.49
Last Week 4/8/2014	0.00	100.00	99.81	95.21	68.76	23.49
3 Months Ago 1/14/2014	1.43	98.57	94.18	89.91	62.71	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 1/20/2013	2.61	97.39	94.25	87.53	27.59	0.00
Start of Water Year 10/1/2013	2.63	97.37	95.95	84.12	11.36	0.00
One Year Ago 4/16/2013	2.84	97.16	48.39	23.22	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

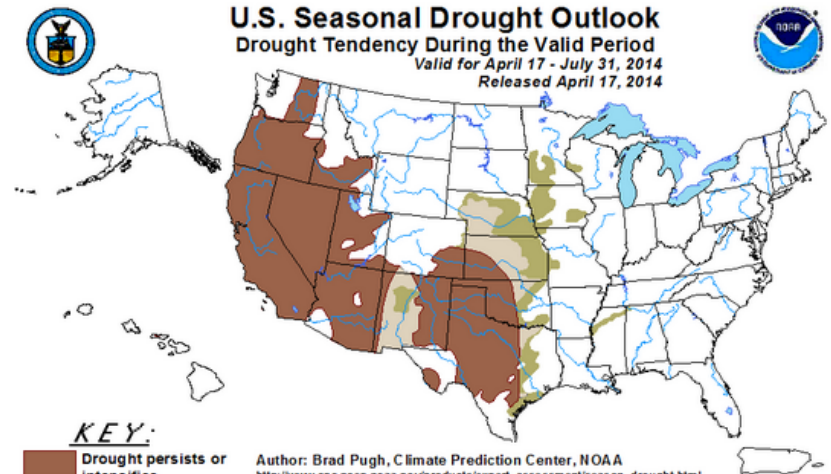
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

FORECASTED FOR REMAINDER OF THE YEAR

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period Valid for April 17 - July 31, 2014 Released April 17, 2014



KEY:

- Drought persists or intensifies
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely

Author: Brad Pugh, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA

http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.html

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity).

For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.

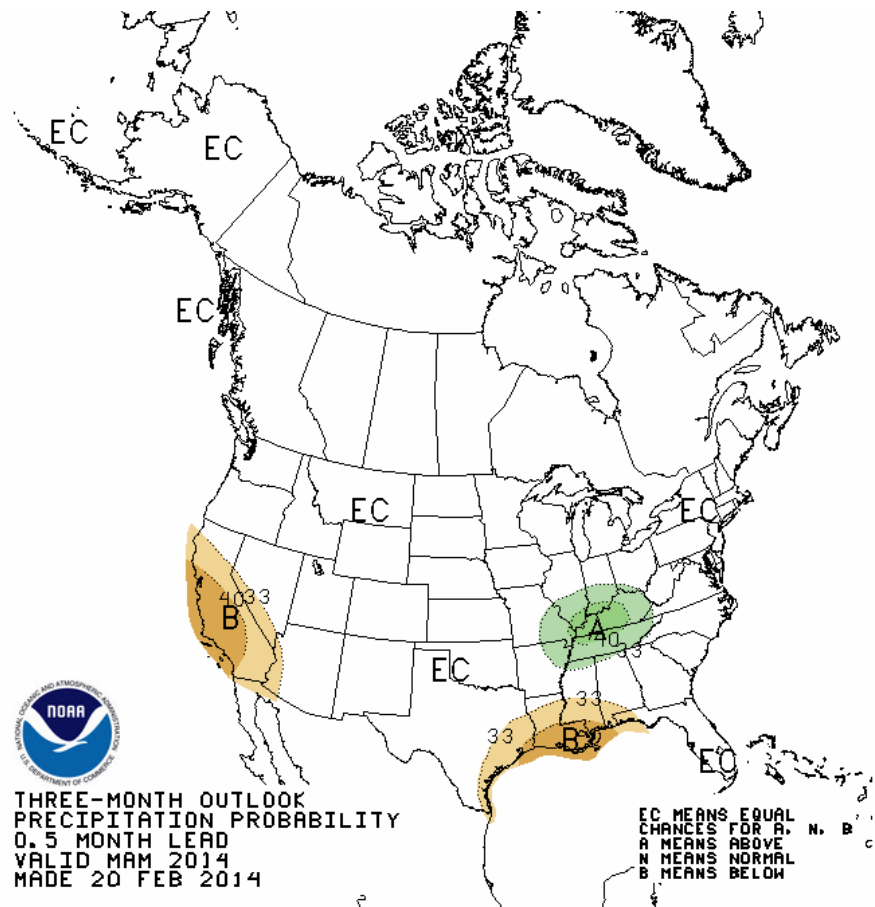
NOTE: The tan area areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain. The Green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none)

HOW WE GOT HERE

Cal Poly Precipitation Data

Month	Precipitation
June	0.01
July	0.03
August	0.00
September	0.02
October	0.44
November	0.34
December	0.27
January	0.03
February	4.56
March	1.56
Total	7.26

Average 22"



RECENT EVENTS

- * January 15 - USDA declares SLO County disaster area
- * January 17 – Governor Brown declared drought emergency for all of California; proposes legislation
- * January 31 – DWR drops State Water allocation to zero
- * February 3 - County establishes multi-department Drought Task Force
- * February 11 – Introduction of Senate’s *California Emergency Drought Relief Act of 2014*
- * March 1 – Governor Brown signs drought legislation
- * March 11 – BOS declaration of Local Emergency

PROJECTIONS ON WATER RESOURCES – STATE WATER

- * STATE WATER:

- * 2014:

- * 0% deliveries

- * Some delivery of carry-over water (7,332 AF)

- * 2015:

- * Anticipated zero deliveries

- * Complete shutdown of system

- * Impacted communities/facilities:

- * Morro Bay, CMC, County Operations, Cuesta College, Office of Education, Pismo Beach, Oceano, Avila

PROJECTIONS ON WATER RESOURCES – MULTI-COMMUNITY RESERVOIRS

- * NACIMIENTO:

- * 22% full or 83,120 AF
- * 9,655 contracted for annual delivery and 6,095 AF available as “Reserve Water”
- * **High degree of reliability in 2014 and 2015**
- * 6,500 AF of run-off into reservoir was recorded from last storm

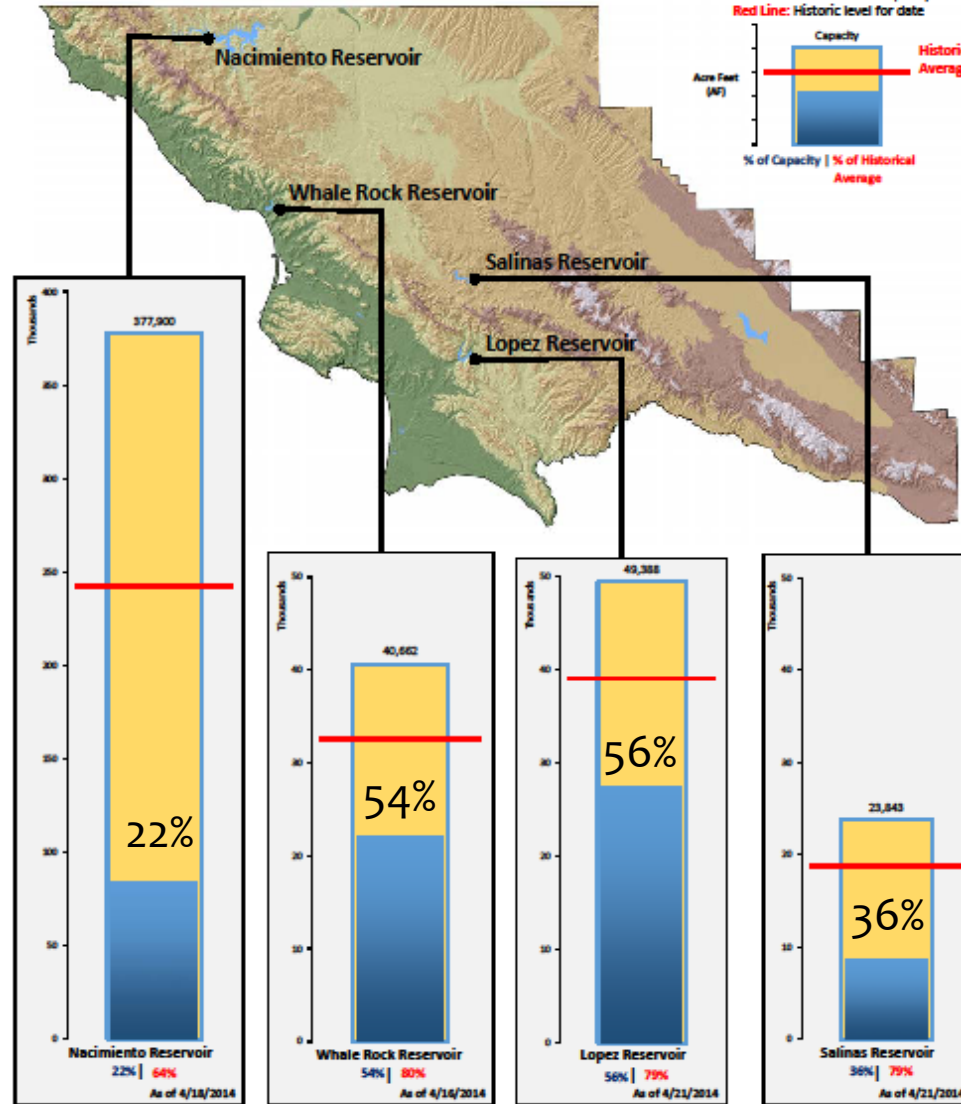
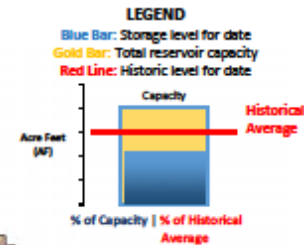
- * LOPEZ:

- * 56% full or 27,464 AF
- * 4,530 AF contracted for annual delivery and 4,200 AF in annual downstream releases
- * **High degree of reliability in 2014 and 2015**
- * 300 AF of run-off into reservoir was recorded from last storm



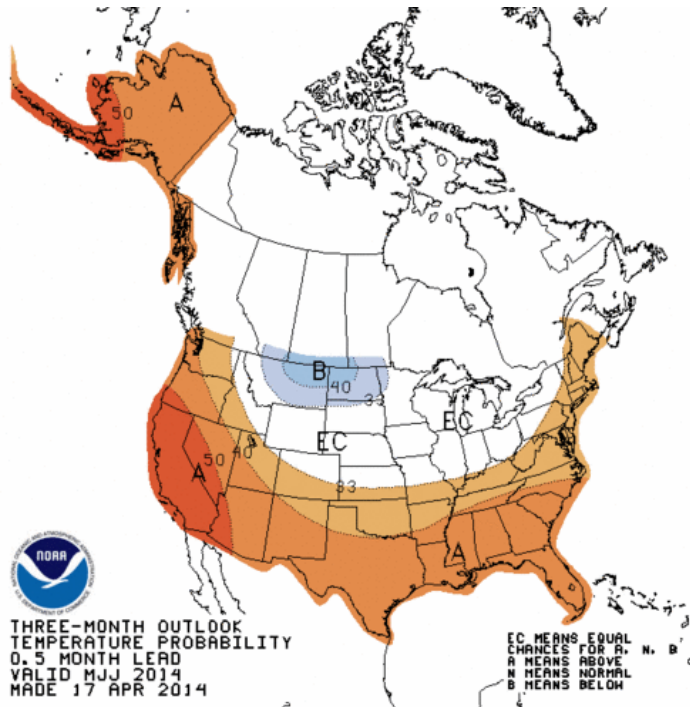
San Luis Obispo County LOCAL RESERVOIR CONDITIONS

April 2014

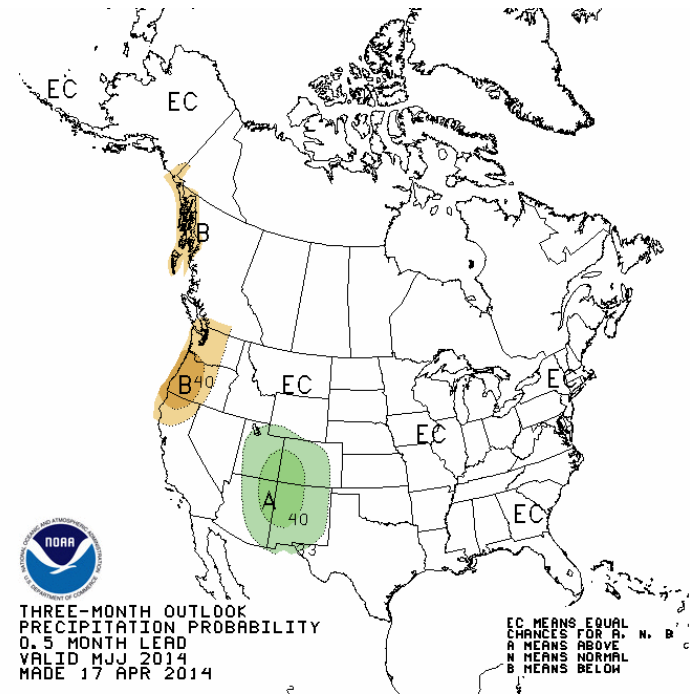


LOOKING AHEAD

ABOVE AVERAGE TEMPERATURES MAY – JUNE - JULY



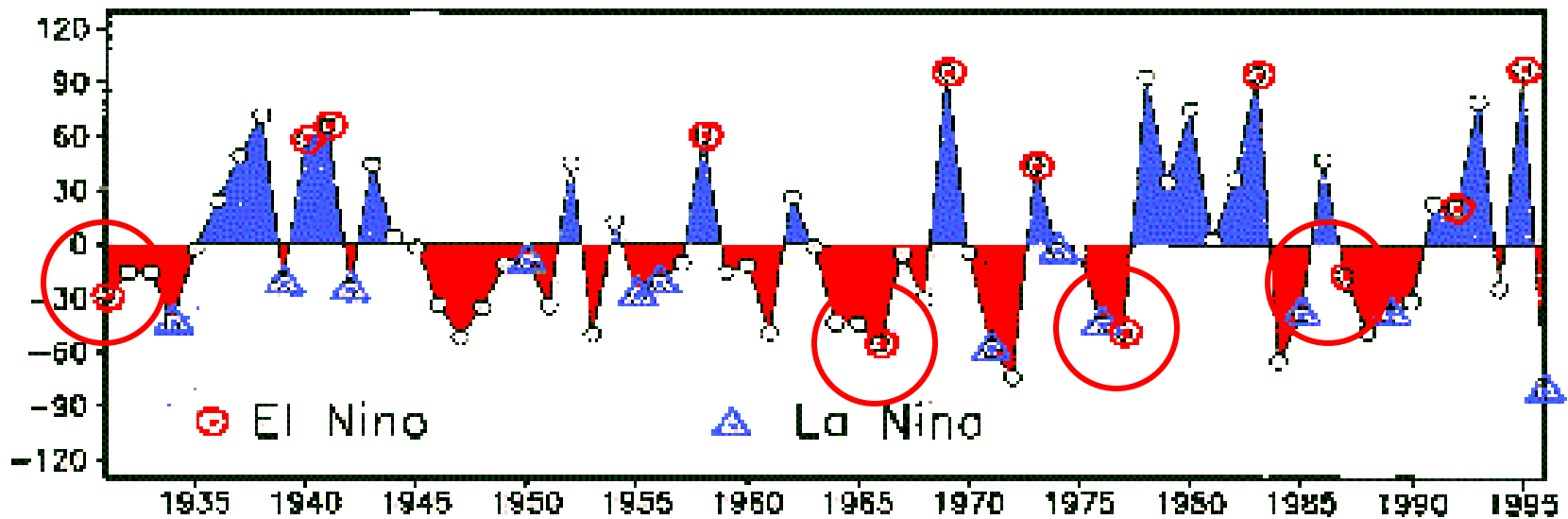
AVERAGE PRECIPITATION (WHICH MEANS ZERO)



LOOKING AHEAD

El Nino

NOAA Observed January – March Precipitation Anomalies for Coastal Southern California



El Nino only resulted in above average rainfall 75% of the time

COUNTY WORK EFFORTS

- * Early coordination with communities/systems most at risk:
 - * CMC/Chorro Valley
 - * Morro Bay
 - * Zone 3 Contractors
 - * Cambria CSD
 - * Heritage Ranch CSD
 - * County Systems

COUNTY WORK EFFORTS

- * Ongoing communication with CAL OES and County OES
- * Coordination with state and federal lobbyists
- * Coordination with elected officials

County Work Efforts

- * Public Works:

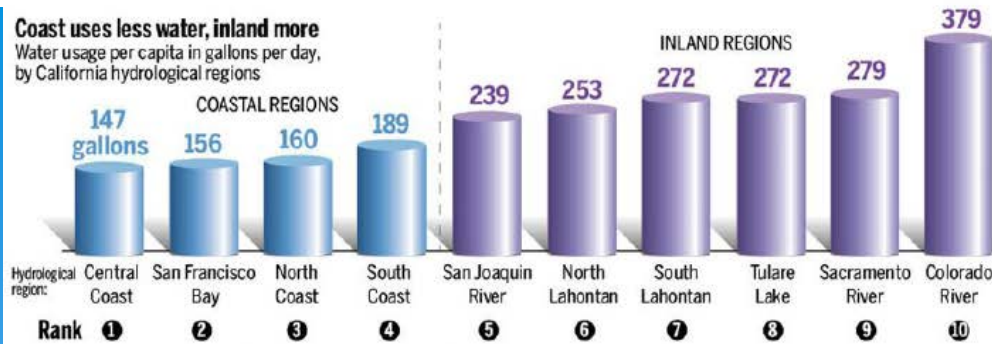
- * Weekly internal strategic meetings

- * Identification of six key tasks:

1. Tracking & evaluation of proposed legislation
2. Tracking & evaluation of proposed funding
3. Coordination with County Drought Task Force
4. Inter-Agency coordination
5. Emergency projects & programs
6. Water Conservation

Coast uses less water, inland more

Water usage per capita in gallons per day, by California hydrological regions



Where the water sippers and guzzlers are

Californians use 196 gallons of water per capita per day, including all businesses except agriculture. But there are wide differences by community, and the moist coast uses less water than the arid inland. A sampling:

Usage by selected cities

Water usage per capita in gallons per day

183 Contra Costa Water District
Conservation and rebate programs have kept water usage below average.

98 San Francisco
Small lawns, foggy weather keep water consumption down.

76 Westborough Water District (South San Francisco)
The state's smallest water user.

334 Hillsborough
Bay Area's largest user, with its big, thirsty lawns.

152 Los Angeles
Despite its reputation as a desert water guzzler, decades of conservation have made the City of Angels a water miser.

144 San Jose (S.J. Water Co.)
Conservation is working here and in almost every big city in California.

279

Sacramento

When 58 percent of residents don't have water meters, there's little incentive to conserve.

313 Fresno

Is typical of dry cities inland that need more water and suffer more when water is scarce.

736

Palm Springs

Usage is among the highest in the state because of hot weather, lawns, pools.

The worst?

94,111 gallons a day

Vernon

The state's highest usage by far is in the "exclusively industrial" city of Vernon, which boasts 1,800 businesses but only 112 inhabitants.

Source: California Department of Water Resources

KARL KAHLER/BAY AREA NEWS GROUP